Netflix, Inc. v. Blockbuster, Inc.

Doc. 118 Att. 12

NETFLIX, INC. v. BLOCKBUSTER INC.

Case No. 06 2361 WHA (JCS)

EXHIBIT L

TO

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN IN SUPPORT OF BLOCKBUSTER'S BRIEF ON CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

Filed on December 27, 2006

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w of a German classic v] (1885); a dislocit arization has bung

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and laws of electricity 3; keen contagious excitement (could feel to the room)

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electio-listing 1-lectic-1-stand not use temporarily immobilize lish direct electric current to attract and use temporarily immobilize lish in casy capture electio-form 1-lective-1-form vi (1931): to form (shaped articles) by electro-form 1-lective-1-stand vi (1931): of or relating to the production of electrical activity in living tissue (an ~ pump) — electin-gen-e-sis \index-1-s-sis\n n (ca. 1890): of or relating to the production of electrical activity in living tissue (an ~ pump) — electin-gen-e-sis \index-1-s-sis\n n (ca. 1935): a tracing of the electrical potentials of a tissue (as the brain or heart) made by means of electro-desplaced directly in the tissue instead of on the surface of the body einc-tro-hy-drau-lic \index-1-lek-tro-hi-dric-lik, -idra-1 add (1922) 1: of or relating to a combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms 2: involving or produced by the action of very brief but powerful pulse discharges of electricity under a liquid resulting in the generation of shock waves and highly reactive chemical species (an ~ effect) electivo-let \index-1-lek-tro-hel-ne-tlek \index-1-s-lek-tro-hel-ne-tlek \index-1-s-lek-tro-hel-ne-tlek-tro-hel-ne-tle

ciss denotes M-lek-1tö-ləs, -trə-\adj (1947); being or involving depotilion of metal by chemical means instead of by electrodeposition
electrol-o-gist |\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\hat-|\h

401

electrol-y-sis \i-lek-\tri-l-sos\ n (1834) 1 a: the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electrolyte b: subjection to this action 2: the destruction of hair roots with an electric current electric olyte \land \land \land \text{lek-tra-\li\n} (1834) 1: a nonmetallic electric conductor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2 a: a substance that when dissolved in a sultable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor b: any of the ions (as of sodium or calcium) that in blological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells) electrolytic \land \land

electrolysis electronag-net \h.lek-trō-'mag-net\ n (1831) : a core of magnetic material (as iron) surrounded by a coll of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core elec-tro-mag-net-ic \-mag-net-ik\ ad (1821) : af, relating to, or produced by electromagnetism — elec-tro-mag-net-i-cal-ty \-td.\c)

duced by electromagnetism — electro-mag-net-t-cal-ty (-u-k(s-))et adv electromagnetic pulse n (1963); high-intensity electromagnetic radiation generated by a nuclear blast high above the cartb's surface and held to disrupt electronic and electrical systems electromagnetic radiation n (1902); energy in the form of electromagnetic waves; also : a series of electromagnetic waves electromagnetic spectrum n (ca. 1934); the entire range of wavelengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light electromagnetic unit n (1855); any of a system of electrical units based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical units based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical units belectromagnetic wave n (1906); one of the waves that are propagated by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field intensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultravolet, X rays, and gamma rays electro-magnetism \(\begin{array}{c} -\text{infared}, \text{visible light}, \text{ultravolet}, \text{visys}, \text{and gamma rays} \\
electro-magnetism \(\begin{array}{c} -\text{infared}, \text{visible light}, \text{ultravolete}, \text{visys}, \text{and gamma rays} \\
electro-magnetism \(\begin{array}{c} -\text{infared}, \text{visible light}, \text{ultravolete}, \text{visys}, \text{and gamma rays} \\
electro-magnetism \(\begin{array}{c} -\text{infared}, \text{visible light}, \text{ultravolete}, \text{visible light}, \text{ultravolet and molecular distances — called also electromagnetic force; compare GRAVITY 3a(2), STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE b: a branch of physical science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and

electron gas n (ca. 1929); a population of free electrons in a vacuum or in a metallic conductor electron gun n (1924); an electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly (as electromagnets in a cathode-ray tube) for directing, controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons electron-entering assembly (as electromagnets in a cathode-ray tube) for directing, controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons electron-entering to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics (~ fuel injection) b; implemented on or by means of a computer; involving a computer (~ banking) 3 a ; generating musical tones by electronic means (an ~ organ) b ; of, relating to, or being music that consists of sounds electronically generated or modified 4 ; of, relating to, or being a medium (as television) by which information is transmitted electronically (~ sourmalism) — electroni-teally [n-ke-]-ig]-in-ke-] in [prob. [r. Nov Electronica, recording label of the Brit. firm Becchwood Music Ltd.] (1994); dance music learturing extensive use of synthesizers, electronic percussion, and sumples of recorded music or sound

turing extensive use of sound of recorded music or sound electronic countermeasure n (1962); the disruption of the operation of an enemy's equipment (as by Jamming radio or radar signals) electronic mail n (1975); E-MAIL

/a/ abut /"/ letten, F table /ar/ further /a/ ash /5/ ace /5/ mop, mar laulout lehlehin lelbet leleary leleo Whit lilee Whob \n\sing \o\go \o\low \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \o\ loot \u'\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision. beige \k, ", ce, 1c, "\ see Guide to Pronunciation